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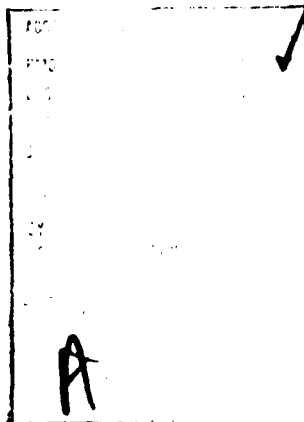
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COUNTRY THREAT FILE (CTF):
CODEBOOK AND INSTRUCTIONS
TR&A Technical Report #36
Threat Recognition and Analysis Project

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COUNTRY THREAT FILE (CTF): CODEBOOK AND INSTRUCTIONS

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September 1976

The Country Threat File (called CTF, in brief) resembles an almanac that has been computerized. It contains information on 155 countries. The information is categorized within five sections and is organized to expedite computer searching for combinations of material. The machine does the reading: given a problem, it finds the answers and prints them according to directions given by the user. Generally, there are two forms of problems that the CTF can handle: (1) it can display items of information about requested named countries or (2) it can be given certain facts and then be asked to display the names of countries that fit with the selected facts. For example, a few computer instructions will cause the scanning and listing of the names of the finance ministers of all the African countries. This is the first type of use. The second type might be a search to find Gross National Product per capita under \$500 and with military expenditures that are 1% or more of the GNP.

The Country Threat File was not devised and brought up to an operational condition to serve as a generalized reference source about the countries of the world, however. As its name implies, the CTF has the main purpose of providing current and succinct data on the "threat burdens" being carried by each of the countries. Indicators are being improved at present for monitoring and charting circumstances of tension, stress, danger, disturbance, upheaval, dislocation, disruption, and threat in world politics. Some of these "burdens" are strictly domestic in nature while others are international or even transnational. Some are afflictions that are of short duration and passing while others are chronic and deep-seated. Japan, for example, is certain to be sensitive about the possibility of interference or stoppage in the matter of obtaining a steady inflow of raw materials and energy resources but what we mean by a "threat burden" would arise if something happens or is thought to be about to happen that would reduce or cut off the shipping of petroleum from the Persian Gulf area.

The CTF exists in its present prototype form to demonstrate how the current information about threat burdens, their rise and fall, and their possible

relationship with other nation attributes, relations, and security factors can be assembled and made quickly available upon request. As various kinds of worldwatching and monitoring of conditions on the globe are introduced, developed, and improved, the vast data produced will need reducing and digesting to usable forms for various particular purposes. The CTF is conceived to be such a data in-gathering, reducing, and integrating device. The kind and degree of threat burden is theorized to have a great deal to do with how a country can be expected to act and respond in international politics. Thus, the CTF is thought of as a supporting resource for both the study and practice of foreign policy.

Like an almanac, the Country Threat File needs frequent new editions. In the development of the prototype we are describing, five complete updates already have been made at the time of this writing. It is thought that the listing of information for all 155 countries should be gone over from the beginning to the end every three months. Thus, there would be four editions a year prepared. In addition to the beginning-to-end review, daily changes in details should be made. New heads of state and government leadership changes should be registered in the file as soon as the news about them becomes available. Threat assessment revisions also are expected to be frequent. The current listings of threat items in the affairs of the countries are demonstration data in the main. To the extent possible with limited resources and without any regularized input from monitoring systems, we have attempted to show, with as much realism as we could achieve, the kinds of items that should be on a current threat list. The importance of constant revision and updating is emphasized by the country identification code line that appears in every computer printout. That code line called COD, to conform to the three letter naming of everything in the system, includes information on the last update made for the given country: 220 FRANCE FRN 676 means a June 1976 revision for FRANCE also know equivalently by two code names, FRN and 220.

The foregoing description of the general character and the main purpose of CTF gives sufficient information, perhaps, to orient the reader to the flexible and still-experimental nature of the file-building and data retrieval. The codebook details that follow show the current organization of the file. That organization should stand as is for a while since numbers of additions and improvements can be incorporated without changing the framework. The goal has been to include a substantial amount of information in a small space. At the moment, the complete entry for a country

is not allowed to exceed 55 lines with no more than 70 characters on a line. The file should remain limited in size; one objective not reached at this time is to use CTF on mini-computers with time-sharing multi-display. The instructions and some of the organizational detail to follow are specific to IBM big computer systems; the program code is PLI, the programs and data files are on an IBM 370/158 with TSO. All data entering and editing are done with normal TSO edit, using the "DATA" type file with all upper case letters. The "TEXT" alternative with upper and lower case printing was used at first but abandoned in consideration of the complications that arise when alternative search requests have to be considered: France and FRANCE are not the same to the computer. Pretty printing in upper and lower case could be accomplished and the problem mentioned above could be overcome; we have not taken the trouble to arrange that at this time. The file organization, including the main sections and all the keyword identifications, now is described, item by item. We begin with a display of the complete entry for one country:

COD:482 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CEN 676
HST:PRS MAR J.B. BOKASSA; HST:PM E. DOMITEN;
FOR:A. FRANCK; FIN:M-C. GBOKO; DEF:MAR J.B. BOKASSA;
INT:T.B. LAMINE;
ARE:000,242,000; POP:001,750,000; GNP:000,000,302,000,000;
PPC:00173;
BOR:CHA; BOR:SUD; BOR:CON; BOR:COP; BOR:CAO;
ORG:AFDB; ORG:CONFERENCE OF EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES;
ORG:EAMA; ORG:ECA; ORG:FAO; ORG:GATT; ORG:IBRD; ORG:ICAO;
ORG:IDA; ORG:ILO; ORG:IMF; ORG:ITU; ORG:OAU; ORG:OCAM;
ORG:SEABEDS COMMITTEE; ORG:UDEAC; ORG:UNO; ORG:UNESCO;
ORG:UPU; ORG:WCL; ORG:WHO; ORG:WMO;@
AGR:12 AFRICAN COUNTRIES "AFRICAN SOLIDARITY FUND",
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND AID, USA DROUGHT VICTIMS,
FRN AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL RAISING PROJECTS;
TRD:*DIAMONDS 41%, *COTTON 22%, *COFFEE 22%, *PARTNERS
EEC 58%, FRN 42%, USA 15%, ISR 7%, ITA 7%, #MACHINERY 19%,
#MOTOR VEHICLES 16%, #COTTON TEXTILES 19%, #PARTNERS
EEC 75%, FRN 54%, GMW 11%, COP 4%;
ECO:#USA \$8.3M, #EEC \$6.4M, #IDA \$3.9M, #UNO \$1.2M,
#FRN, #EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND;
BALANCE OF TRADE:-\$1.33M;
DEF:#FRN;
TRN:#FRN;
T+B:#FRN;
MIL:#FRN;
ARM:#USR \$1M, #FRN \$2M;@
TAF:000,003,000; FPP:00.17; DEX:000,007,000,000; M%G:02.34;@

V01:RE-EVALUATING THE POLICY OF DETENTE WITH SAF IN THE
WAKE OF THE VICTORY OF THE MPLA IN ANG;@

The computer recognizes 46 three letter code words in a country entry. Further, the machine "knows" that these 46 are distributed in five groupings. Units of information are read between colon and semicolon. Thus, the form for recording the population of a country is POP:000,000,000; The price that is paid for the condensation of the information and the use of short code names is that the user must become familiar with the meanings of the symbols for the 46 codes and the 5 "sections." To provide a convenience here, we have compiled two lists on a one page look-up table. On the left are the 5 section names and below each, the code words. On the right is an alphabetical list of the three letter codes and brief descriptions followed at the end by the section abbreviations.

The five sections are COD meaning simply the code identifications for the countries, BAS meaning "basic information" and main country attributes, EXC meaning exchange and transactions, SEC meaning security, and includes some information on resources and military status, and THR meaning threat, items of stress, focus of national attention on main problems or, in general, vital concerns.

COUNTRY THREAT CODES

Section name: COD	Alpha code name, description, and section ID:
COD	AGR Agreements recently reached with other countries with names and codes given sometimes (EXC)
Section name: BAS	ARE Area of country in square miles: 000,000,000 (BAS)
HST	ARM Arms sales/exchanges, country code, direction and amount (EXC)
CPS	BOR Bordering countries, country code names (BAS)
FIN	CPS Communist party secretary, name given (BAS)
FOR	COD Country name, WEIS alpha and numeric code names, time of last update as month, year (i.e., 676) (COD)
INT	DEF Defense minister, name given (BAS)
DEF	DEF Defense pacts, formal arrangements, name of countries as parties and pact name (EXC)
ARE	DEX Defense expenditures, given in USA\$ equivalents: 000,000,000,000 (SEC)
POP	ECO Economic aid and assistance, country code names, amounts, and direction (EXC)
GNP	FIN Finance minister, name given (BAS)
PPC	FOR Foreign minister, name given (BAS)
BOR	FPP Total armed forces as percent of population; given in percent 00.00 (SEC)
ORG	GNP Gross national product in \$ equivalents: given as 000,000,000,000,000 (BAS)
Section name: EXC	HST Head of State, premier, president, etc., name given (BAS)
AGR	INT Interior minister, name given (BAS)
TRD	M&G Military expenditures given as percent of Gross National Product: 00.00 (SEC)
ECO	MIL Military aid and assistance, country code names, amount, and direction (EXC)
DEF	ORG International organization membership code names of organizations (BAS)
TRN	POP Population of the country: 000,000,000 (BAS)
T+B	PPC Gross National Product per capita in \$ equivalents: 00000 (BAS)
MIL	RES Resources; basic products, minerals, rank (SEC)
ARM	T+B Troops and bases abroad or host to; direction is indicated; country code names (EXC)
Section name: SEC	TAF Total armed forces; numbers of personnel: 000,000,000 (SEC)
RES	TRD Trade; products, percent, country code names and direction (EXC)
TAF	TRN Troop training; country code, number, direction (EXC)
FPP	V0x Vital concerns listed up to 20 as V01 V02 etc. (THR)
DEX	
M&G	
Section name: THR	
V01	
V02	
V03	
V04	
V05	
to V20	

Most of the information following the code words is easy to interpret. The brief descriptions shown on the COUNTRY THREAT CODES sheet suffice for identifying most of the data. There are a few exceptions, however, and these are discussed next. In the BAS (Basic Information) section, BOR and ORG make use of abbreviations and codes. The countries on the borders are listed by the three letter names shown in the COD line. The ORG names are acronyms and abbreviations for international organizations. An identification table of organizations is included in this write-up.

In the EXC (Exchange and transactions) section, there are some special symbols that must be understood to read the information correctly. In the TRD, TRN, T+B, ECO, MIL, and ARM sub-sections, an asterisk (*) before a name indicates that the country is exporting, sending out, or giving or that a product or service is being furnished, given, or sold. The asterisk generally means "out-go." The opposite circumstance is indicated by the number sign (#). It signifies, generally, "in-take." Included are importing, receiving aid from, acting as host or recipient. In the TRD sub-section, the :percentage shows the proportion of the total for the product or resource. Trading partners are indicated and conditions are defined for them in *, #, and % terms also. A few examples make understandable the notation followed in the EXC and SEC sections. An interpretation in words is given for each of the following examples:

COD:450 LIBERIA LBR 676
 TRD:*IRON ORE 75%, *RUBBER 12%, *PARTNERS USA 21%, ITA 18%,
 NTH 14%, JAP 8%, BEL-LUX 6%, FRN 5%, #FOOD AND LIVESTOCK 16%
 #PARTNERS USA 30%, GNM 12%, UNK 9%, JAP 8%, NTH 5%, SAU 5%;
 ECO:#UGA, #EEC, #WORLD BANK, #GNM, *UGA, #DME 11.9M;
 MIL:#USA \$.4M;
 ARM:#USA \$1M;

Converted to sentences, the foregoing reads, 75% of Liberia's exports is iron ore and rubber makes up a further 12%. The United States is Liberia's chief export market with 21% of the total exports, then followed by Italy, taking 18% of Liberia's trade, West Germany (17%), the Netherlands (14%), Japan (8%), and Belgium and Luxembourg (6%), and France (5%). Liberia's main imports are food and livestock making up 16% of the total import trade. The United States is Liberia's chief supplier with 30% of Liberian imports. Other suppliers from abroad are West Germany (12%), Great Britain (9%), Japan (8%), the Netherlands (5%), and Saudi Arabia (5%). Liberia receives foreign assistance from Uganda

but also extends foreign aid to Uganda. Other sources of Liberian foreign aid are the European Community, the World Bank, and West Germany. DME stands for Developed Market Economies, and CPE stands for Centrally Planned Economies of which both are cumulative figures under the sub-section ECO. Military assistance comes from the United States in the amount of \$400,00. The USA also sold a million dollars worth of arms to Liberia last year.

COD:315 CZECHOSLOVAKIA CZE 676
 TRD:*MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT 34%, *MANUFACTURED
 ARTICLES 12%, *PARTNERS USR 32%, GMY 11%, POL 8%,
 #MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT 34%, #BASIC
 MANUFACTURES 15%, #CRUDE MATERIALS EXCEPT FUEL 13%,
 #FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS 11%, #PARTNERS USR 34%, GME 12%;
 ECO:*\$303M;
 BALANCE OF TRADE:-\$.471B;
 T+B:#USR 80,000 TROOPS;
 MIL:#USR;

In English, the foregoing says, thirty four percent of Czechoslovakia's exports are machinery and transport equipment. Second in exports are manufactured articles (12%). Thirty four percent of Czechoslovakian imports also are machinery and transport equipment. The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's chief customer abroad, receiving 32% of the Czech exports. West Germany (11%) and Poland (8%) are other important export customers. Czechoslovakia does 15% of its imports in basic manufactures and also imports crude materials (13%) and food and live animals(11%). Czechoslovakia's main suppliers are the Soviet Union (34%) and East Germany (12%). Czechoslovakia extended \$303 million in foreign aid in the period. The Soviet Union has 80,000 troops in Czechoslovakia and supplies military aid.

A similar procedure is used in the SEC section for RES (resources). Here are a few examples of how to read the items in RES:

COD:220 FRANCE FRN 676
 RES:4 URANIUM 8%, 6 BAUXITE 5%(GMY 57%, UNK 28%, ITA 11%),
 7 IRON ORE(BEL-LUX 73%, GMY 27%), 6 NUCLEAR CAPACITY 3.9%,
 5 RUBBER SYNTHETIC 7%, 7 SUGAR 4%, 6 MEAT 2%;

If a country is one of the top ten world producers of a

specific resource then it will appear in the COUNTRY THREAT FILE. In other words, France ranks 4th in world production of uranium and produces 8% of the world's total yearly production of uranium. France also ranks 6th in world production of bauxite and produces 5% of the world's total yearly production of bauxite. Of the 5% of the world's total bauxite production 57% is exported to West Germany, 23% to the United Kingdom, and 11% to Italy. France ranks 7th in the world production of iron ore of which they export 73% of total to Belgium and Luxembourg and 27% West Germany. France ranks 6th in nuclear capacity and 5th in synthetic rubber and produces 7% of the world's total yearly production of synthetic rubber. France ranks 7th in world production of sugar and produces 4% of the world's total yearly production of sugar. Lastly, France ranks 6th in world production of meat and produces 2% of the world's total yearly production.

COD:490 ZAIRE COP 576
 RES:6 COPPER 7%, 7 TIN CONCENTRATE 37%(BEL-LUX 62%, NTH 22%,
 SPN 15%), 8 ZINC ORE 2.4%(BEL-LUX 86%, FRN 8%),
 9 MANGANESE ORE (USA 36%, BEL-LUX 29%, NOR 20%),
 9 RUBBER 1%;

The foregoing says, Zaire is the world's 6th ranked producer of copper and its yearly production of copper amounts to 7% of the world's total yearly production. Zaire is 7th in its production of tin concentrates and produces 37% of the world's total yearly supply exporting 62% to Belgium and Luxembourg, 22% to the Netherlands, and 15% to Spain. Ranking 8th in zinc ore, Zaire produces 2.4% of the world's yearly production and exports 86% to Belgium and Luxembourg, and 8% to France. In manganese ore, Zaire ranks 9th in world production. They export 36% to the United States, 29% to Belgium and Luxembourg, and 20% to Norway. Lastly, Zaire is the world's 9th ranked producer of rubber and its yearly production of rubber amounts to 1% of the world's total yearly production.

The abbreviations, code names, and notations will become familiar after a little practice in the use of the retrieval procedures. Before turning to the matter of how to get wanted combinations of information from CTF, we should note the few technical requirements for editing and adding to the CTF data:

1. No more than 55 lines can be used in the entry for a country. Fewer lines than 55 are accepted by the program.

2. No more than 70 spaces on a line can be used.
3. Every complete record for a country must be separated from the next by one blank line (not more than one, however).
4. The information unit is bounded by the colon and semicolon. Further, each section (BAS, EXC, SEC, and THR) must be concluded with an @ sign. If there is no information in a section, an @ must be included anyway to mark the end of where information would have gone had there been any.
5. Always use the TSO edit "DATA" type and not "TEXT". The organization of the CTF data set should be fixed blocked, logical record length of 80, and blocksize of 1680 (FB, 80, 1680).

Using VCSCAN: the retrieving of selected information. The instructions given here are for "batch processing" and the use of punch cards is assumed. An online, interactive version of the VCSCAN program exists, also. These JCL (Job Control Language) cards provide the means of calling up the retrieval program and pointing it to the CTF data set (once the latter has been copied from tape to a disk data set):

```
// EXEC VCSCAN$,DSN='TSOU001.SCAN1.DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
```

Following the JCL, one enters a few commands in this sequence. First comes the instruction to the machine on what is to be printed. For a first example, let us say we need the names of the finance ministers of China, South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand. To order the printing of these names with the country ID included, punch a card at column 1 that says simply:

FIN

This will result in the information appearing on a printout.

The first thing to concentrate on in running a VCSCAN job is what to order printed. If you want a whole section (such as the complete threat list), include THR on the card. Any sub-section code name can be specified, alone, and

without reference to the main section name. For instance, for the above named list of countries, we could order the printing of the finance ministers' names, the #1 threat item and the per capital Gross National Product for each:

FIN V01 PPC

When it has been decided what printing is wanted, the instruction is given for the actual selection, in the example, the country names wanted. Cards showing the main section name and the sub-section name are made as follows:

```
COD COD:710
COD COD:732
COD COD:740
COD COD:840
COD COD:800
```

The work is finally ordered done with a card:

SCAN

The whole procedure, then, is:

```
// EXEC VCSCANQ,DSN='TSOU001.SCAN1.DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
FIN
COD COD:710 | COD:732 | COD:740 | COD:840 | COD:800
SCAN
```

Some additional illustrations of how to write the PRINT and SELECT commands now follow:

PROBLEM: Print out the full record(all sections)
for Canada and Cuba.

PRINT Command:
ALL

SELECT Command:
COD COD:020 | COD:040
SCAN

PROBLEM: Print out just the security section(SEC)
for Japan using the word, JAPAN as ID.

PRINT Command:
SEC

SELECT Command:
COD 'JAPAN'
SCAN

Notice how the "literal" is used in the SELECT command.
Simply name the section you want to have scanned for a
symbol or several symbols. More examples are given later.

PROBLEM: List the head of state and the foreign
minister for BRA(BRAZIL), ARG(ARGENTINA*),
CHL(CHILE), and PER(PERU*).

PRINT Command:
HST FOR

SELECT Command:
COD 'BRA' | 'ARG' | 'CHL' | 'PER'
SCAN

To summarize on searches for information on countries, the
printing instructions allow a choice among (1) ALL meaning
all the sections for a country are listed, (2) BAS EXC SEC
THR meaning that the main section or sections asked for are
printed and (3) the name(s) of sub-sections, any of the list
such as POP DEX VCC ECO. In the PRINT command, main section
and sub-sections are not coupled as they are in the SELECT
command. No "and" or "or" connectors are given. The SELECT
command has two main forms for calling out data on named
countries. The first calls for the main section (COD) and
the sub-section (also COD), a semicolon, and the numerical
country code (i.e. COD COD:660). This asks for Lebanon data.
Note that no space appears between COD:660. There are two
ways to ask for listings for several countries. The first
is:

COD COD:002
COD COD:020
COD COD:040
COD COD:070

The second uses the "or" sign and puts all the requests
on a line(card):

COD COD:002 | COD:020 | COD:040 | COD:070

The second main form uses the "literal":

```
COD 'USA'
COD 'CANADA'
COD 'CUBA'
COD 'MEXICO'           or

COD 'USA' | 'CAN' | 'CUBA' | 'MEX'
```

The "country look-up" procedure described above is useful for fact-finding, generally, as one would use an almanac. The other mode of operation is a little more difficult to think through but it produces more interesting results. Here we direct queries to the CTF system about which countries fit in groups or share characteristics. A simple example of what we shall call the "zero select" method is the question, which of the 155 countries have a GNP per capita under \$100? This condition is what the SELECT command will ferret out. On the PRINT command we do not need to call for COD since it will always appear. Thus, the PRINT command might just call for the population of the country. Since we are selecting on the GNP/cap we might as well see what the numbers are for the very poor countries. We shall find which are the poorest countries among other things. Hence the

PRINT Command is:
POP PPC

SELECT Command is:
BAS PPC:000
SCAN

The selection principle is that the scan will look in the basic section and the GNP per capita sub-section and pick all the countries where there are three zeros appearing immediately after the semicolon. There are five places for all PPC numbers (five are needed; Kuwait has a per capita figure of 10060 or \$10,060). It will be seen that if the first three numbers are zeros, the last two will indicate numbers between 01 and 99. This is the way to use the zero select to find ranges for amounts of less than \$100 GNP per capita.

PROBLEM: Which countries have a GNP between

1 and 2 billion dollars per year
and spend less on defense than \$10
million a year? We want to see the
population, the per capita GNP, the
defense expenditure amounts, and also
the total number in armed forces:

PRINT Command:
POP PPC DEX TAF

The SELECT command now requires the use of another feature.
We want the selection of countries to meet two conditions:
GNP between 1 and 2 billion dollars and defense expenditures
less than 10 million. Notice these are in two different
sections: GNP is in BAS and DEX is in SEC. Here is the
SELECT notation for this situation:

BAS GNP:000,001 (GNP has five sets of 3 zeros
000,000,000,000,000; selecting
five zeros and 1 will pick
numbers of a billion to 1 billion
999 million and will reject all
others)

SEC DEX:000,00 (DEX has four sets of 3 zeros
000,000,000,000; selecting five
zeros will allow numbers up to
9,999,999 and hence will be below
10 million)

COMPOUND BAS & SEC
SCAN

Compound is used when the problem calls for selections that
meet more than single conditions ("Boolean and") and when
the called-for sub-sections are in different main sections.
Note that "compound" joins the main sections(BAS and SEC).
When the search for criteria does not carry outside one main
section, the Compound command is not used.

PROBLEM: Which countries are the smallest? Let us
define smallest: which countries have areas
less than 1000 square miles and populations
of less than a million.

PRINT Command:
ARE POP

SELECT Command:
BAS ARE:000,000, & POP:000

SCAN

Note the use of the ampersand(&). It tells the machine to keep only the records that meet both conditions. Use of the "or" symbol (|) in effect tells the computer, pick this one, or pick this one, or pick this one, and keep all that fit any of the requirements. Thus, a population search in the SELECT command could be:

BAS POP:1 | POP:2 | POP:3 | POP:4 to 6

It would find all countries above 100 million and less than 700 million. It would miss China on the high side (953 million). Which countries should be on the list?

The availability of the and-or logic for controlling the scanning, along with the control over the numbers by zero select and its variations opens up queries in many combinations. The user can explore the principles shown in the foregoing problems and find many relationships within and among country groups. As the CTF is developed, more opportunities can be built into the system. It remains to show how the "literals" add further power to the searches. Here is a problem with some uncertain features. For a first pass at the question, however, we might consider the "threat burdens" of the countries and wonder if "terrorism" and "inflation" co-occur very often in the Threat lists. Are there many countries doubly-affected this way? The commands could be done this way:

PRINT Command:
V01 TAF

SELECT Command:
THR 'TERRORISM' & 'INFLATION'
SCAN

Further investigations might be directed to the CTF, once this country list is in hand. Literals could be combined with sub-section zero select, including the COMPOUND use.

PRINT Command:
V01 TAF

SELECT Command:
EXC 'BALANCE OF TRADE:--'
SEC DFX:00
COMPOUND EXC & SEC
SCAN

Unless the Country Threat File is kept under constant development and change, it will not hold interest and importance beyond the stage of casual exploration and look-up exercises. As was pointed out at the beginning of this discussion, the CTF is designed to receive the analytic output of the dangers files procedures. This operation depends, of course, on the keeping of current threat appraisals and on maintaining data on the threat burdens of the nations.

The remainder of this report is devoted to the documentation of the Country Threat File. The references given apply only to the update for the summer of 1976. Previous editions used different sources in some instances. Future versions will be based on other sets of sources which will be identified in later codebooks.

The alpha a numeric ID's found in the COD section (i.e., 020 CAN) are a modified list adapted from the Russet-Singer-Small and Brams designations of country codes (Steven J. Brams, "Transaction Flows in the International System," American Political Science Review, 60 (December 1966), 880-898, p. 890 and Bruce M. Russet, J. David Singer, and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," American Political Science Review, 62 (September 1968), 932-51.

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POP:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

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WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS
TRANSFERS 1965-1974, 1976.

GNP:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS
TRANSFERS 1965-1974.

PPC:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

Computed from available statistics.

BOR:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

ORG:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK.

AGR:AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN, ECONOMIC
FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SERIES and the
POLITICAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SERIES,
Exeter, England: Africa Research Ltd.

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KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES

WEIS Scans

BOT:International Monetary Fund and the
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Development. DIRECTION OF TRADE, 1976.

TRD:DIRECTION OF TRADE

INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC 1976

ECO:AFRICA REPORT

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T+B:THE ALMANAC OF WORLD MILITARY POWER

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WEIS and DDV Scans

COUNTRY CODES FOR THE COUNTRY THREAT FILE

700	AFG	Afghanistan	438	GUI	Guinea
339	ALB	Albania	441	GBI	Guinea-Bissau
615	ALG	Algeria	110	GUY	Guyana
232	AND	Andorra	041	HAI	Haiti
561	ANG	Angola	091	HON	Honduras
160	ARG	Argentina	310	HUN	Hungary
900	AUL	Australia	395	ICE	Iceland
305	AUS	Austria	750	IND	India
695	BAH	Bahrain	850	INS	Indonesia
765	BGD	Bangladesh	630	IRN	Iran
053	BAR	Barbados	645	IRQ	Iraq
211	BEL	Belgium	205	IRE	Ireland
760	BHU	Bhutan	666	IRS	Israel
145	BOL	Bolivia	325	ITA	Italy
571	BOT	Botswana	437	IVO	Ivory Coast
140	BRA	Brazil	051	JAM	Jamaica
355	BUL	Bulgaria	740	JAP	Japan
775	BUR	Burma	663	JOR	Jordan
516	BUI	Burundi	501	KEN	Kenya
811	CAM	Cambodia	731	KON	Korea/North
471	CAO	Cameroun	732	KOS	Korea/South
020	CAN	Canada	690	KUW	Kuwait
431	CPV	Cape Verde	812	LAO	Laos
482	CEN	Central Africa Rep.	660	LEB	Lebanon
780	CEY	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	570	LES	Lesotho
483	CHA	Chad	450	LBR	Liberia
155	CHL	Chile	620	LIB	Libya
710	CHN	China, Peoples Rep.	223	LIC	Liechtenstein
713	CHT	China, Republic of	212	LUX	Luxemburg
100	COL	Colombia	721	MAC	Macao
495	COM	Comoro Islands	580	MAG	Malagasy
484	CON	Congo Brazzaville	553	MAW	Malawi
490	COP	Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa)	820	MAL	Malaysia
094	COS	Costa Rica	782	MAD	Maldives
040	CUB	Cuba	432	MLI	Mali
352	CYP	Cyprus/Greek	338	MLT	Malta
315	CZE	Czechoslovakia	435	MAU	Mauritania
434	DAH	Dahomey (Peoples Rep. of Benin)	590	MAR	Mauritius
390	DEN	Denmark	070	MEX	Mexico
042	DOM	Dominican Rep.	221	MOC	Monaco
130	ECU	Ecuador	712	MON	Mongolia
092	ELS	El Salvador	600	MOR	Morocco
440	GUE	Equatorial Guinea	555	FRE	Frelimo-Mozambique
530	ETH	Ethiopia	698	MOM	Muscat and Oman
980	FIJ	Fiji	562	NMB	Namibia (former South-West Africa)
375	FIN	Finland	921	NAU	Nauru
220	FRN	France	790	NEP	Nepal
481	GAB	Gabon	210	NTH	Netherlands
420	GAM	Gambia	920	NEW	New Zealand
265	GME	Germany/Dem. Rep.	093	NIC	Nicaragua
255	GMW	Germany/Fed. Rep.	435	NIR	Niger
452	GHA	Ghana	475	NIG	Nigeria
350	GRC	Greece	385	NOR	Norway
090	GUA	Guatemala	770	PAK	Pakistan

095 PAN Panama
905 PAP Papua New Guinea
150 PAR Paraguay
135 PER Peru
840 PHI Philippines
290 POL Poland
235 POR Portugal
485 STV Principee and Sao Tomee
696 QAT Qatar
552 RHO Rhodesia
360 RUM Rumania
517 RWA Rwanda
331 SAN San Marino
670 SAU Saudi Arabia
433 SEN Senegal
451 SIE Sierra Leone
830 SIN Singapore
520 SOM Somalia
560 SAF South Africa
230 SPN Spain
625 SUD Sudan
105 SUR Surinam
572 SWA Swaziland
380 SWD Sweden
225 SWZ Switzerland
652 SYR Syria
510 TAZ Tanzania
800 TAI Thailand
461 TOG Togo
052 TRI Trinidad-Tobago
616 TUN Tunisia
640 TUR Turkey
500 UGA Uganda
365 USR USSR
675 UAE United Arab Emirates
651 UAR UAR (Egypt)
200 UNK United Kingdom
002 USA United States
439 UPP Upper Volta
165 URU Uruguay
101 VEN Venezuela
816 VTN Vietnam/North
990 WSM Western Samoa
678 YEM Yemen
681 SYE Yemen/South
345 YUG Yugoslavia
551 ZAM Zambia

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
ANZUS	ANZUS COUNCIL; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPAC	Asia and Pacific Council
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
CACM	Central American Common Market
CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CECLA	Latin America Economic Co-ordination Commission
CEMA	Council for Economic Mutual Assistance
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization Colombo Plan Council of Europe
CERN	European Organization (formerly

	Council for Nuclear Research
CFTC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
COMECON	(Communist) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
DAC	(OECD) Development Assistance Committee
EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
EC	European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)
ECA	(UN) Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	(UN) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	(UN) Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	(UN) Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	(UN) Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EEC	European Economic Community (Common Market)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELDO	European Space Vehicle

	Launcher Development Organization
EMA	European Monetary Agreement
ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, and Togo
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESRO	European Space Research Organization
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBA	International Bauxite Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICRC	International Committee of the

	Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRC	International Red Cross
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	(OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common African and Mauritian

Organization

OCAS	Organization of Central American States (ODECA)
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development(Pakistan-Iran-Turkey)
SEABEDS COMMITTEE	(UN) Committee on the Peaceful uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe
TAB	(UN) Technical Assistance Board
TDB	Trade and Development Board
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UDEAO	Customs Union of West African States
UEAC	Union of Central African States
UN	United Nations Organization
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNEF	UN Emergency Force (in Middle East)
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization

UNFICYP	UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization (in the Middle East)
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WCC	World Council of Churches
WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WEU	Western European Union
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPC	World Peace Council